REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,653.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1876.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second do. | | 2 8 |
| Third do. | | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | | 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ " " |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ " " |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | " 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ARCOT, 1732 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 21 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

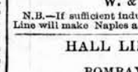
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th November and on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th October 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. James, on SATURDAY, the 4th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, and Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

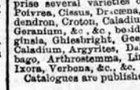
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th of *each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wine. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 48 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | Without food. |

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer NAPLES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP LADY EGIDIA.—CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the above vessel from CALCUTTA and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to PAY the FREIGHT due and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Ship Lady Egidia.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Nov. 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DECCAN | 3429 | 550 | J. D. Gaby | 6th—Southampton. |
| SURAT | 3141 | 530 | G. C. Burne | 13th—Suez, &c. |
| PEKIN | 3777 | 600 | W. Woolcott | 20th—Southampton. |
| SUMATRA | 2485 | 450 | C. Anderson | 27th—Suez, &c. |
| | | | | Dec. |
| NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | R. Methven | 4th—Southampton. |
| CATHAY | 2982 | 450 | R. T. Dundas | 11th—Suez, &c. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 18th—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

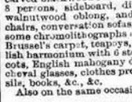
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



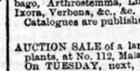
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. Barne, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

| Vessels. | Commanders. | Tons. | H.P. | From Liverpool, | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MACEDONIA | Jas. Laird | ..... | 2272 | 486 | ..... 18th Nov. |
| TRINACRIA | Robt. Hutchison | | 2167 | 424 | 28th Oct. 13th Dec. 1877. |
| EUROPA | Jas. Harris | ..... | 2277 | 424 | 18th Nov. 3rd Jan. |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

| | From Bombay. |
|---|---|
| BRANKSOME HALL | 29th November. |
| CHILDWALL HALL | 2th December. |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | 10th January. |



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Sooparee Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq., the same comprises a set of rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, tea and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as cruet, pickle, and egg frames, ice pitcher, biscuit box, butter pot, a set of best electro plated fiddle pattern spoons and forks, tea set, cutlery by "Hunter," linen, &c., handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood furniture, such as a square dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, handsome English walnutwood oblong, and pier tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers with mirror backs, handsome chromolithographs and engravings in gold frames, rich Brussel's carpets, teapoys, handsome table ornaments, an English harmonium with 6 stops, handsome brass bedstead, camp cots, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c., &c.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman:—

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built miniature brougham.

A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

A pair of Cape galloways.

The plants will be sold at 7 A.M. on Saturday next, they comprise several varieties of each of the following:—Acalypha, Ixoras, Cissus, Dracœna, Begonia, Jatropha, Malpighia, Clerodendron, Croton, Caladium, Colens, Lycapodium, Rose, Ferns, Geranium, &c., &c., besides plants of Arancari Bidwelli, Higginbothamia, Gheiselright, Geenerea, Fittonia, Solanum Coagulans, Gladiolus, Argyrites, Dalechampa, Gardenia, Meyenia, Plumbago, Arthrostemma, Linceatum, Eronthemum, Honeysuckle, Ixora, Verbena, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of valuable and choice plants, at No. 112, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, next, the 7th and WEDNESDAY next, the 8th November, at 6 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a valuable collection of plants belonging to Furgan H. W. Graham, the same consisting of panax, gardinia, allamanda, clerodendron, stephenotis, duranta alba, myrtle, poverta, passion flower, bougamvillia, petres, croton, eranthemum, hexoncentris, coccines, palm, acacia rubridora, entada persaetha, hoya, aral s, jukes pea, sweet b rian, hylascus, alocasia, heliychum, sanchesa, champa, dahlias, lilies, cosmea, creeper, honeysuckle, variegated pantain, geraniums, antegonum, English and Bangalore roses, caladiums, ferns, &c.

The plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The sale of household furniture is postponed till Tuesday the 5th and Wednesday the 6th December.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Lady's and Gentlemen's saddles, rifle, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain W. S. Hore.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

6 bales grey shirting, 8 lbs.
2 cases assorted grey and white dhotees and sarry.
1 case white gauze.
10 cases ball thread.
2 cases needles.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1876.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome pair of thorough-bred Dark Bay Walers, (Mare and Gelding) 8 years old, 14-3 high, exceedingly fast and perfectly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A pair of Brown Walers (Mare and Gelding) powerfully built, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, go single or double (the Gelding is a broken charger) pair, Rs. 1,200.

A pair of Bay Walers, 9 years, 14-3 high, very powerful, good workers and perfectly steady and quiet, Rs. 1,000.

"Snowden," dappled Grey, a thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, has been ridden by a lady, is a fine fencer and quite quiet.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a very pretty mover, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 300.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-3 high, makes a pleasant hack and is broken to single and double harness, Rs. 450.

A large and compactly built Iron Grey Chargeah, up to any weight, 5 years old, a capital mount for the Hills, Rs. 400.

An exceedingly handsome Silver Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, 14 hands, beautiful temper, mouth, and action, and is a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 9 years, 14-2, a pleasant hack and has been ridden on Parade, Rs. 400.

A high caste Grey Arab Charger, over 14-2 in height, very good looking, and up to weight, Rs. 40.

A Chesnut Waler, 7 years, 15 hands, a good Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A Bay Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a good harness Mare, Rs. 300.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Brood Mare, Rs. 600.

A "Dennett" Buggy, by Silk and Sons, in excellent order, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1876.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST.

ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. GEO. NORVILLE,

THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

To commence with the Screaming Farce,

TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

Engagement of

THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST,

Mr. GEORGE NORVILLE.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,

TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!

And conclude with the Favorite Extravaganza,

CAMARALZAMAN AND BADOURA;

OR,

THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.

PRINCE CAMARALZAMAN..... Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

During the Burlesque will be introduced,

"My Sweetheart when a Boy" (Ballad).: Mr. Geo. Norville.
Rose Song (Il Talismano)..... Mr. Geo. Norville.
Maying (Duet)..... { Mr. Geo. Norville. Miss Minnie Williams.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls Rs. 2. Gallery, Rs. 1.

PIT ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 4th November, at Noon, 65 cases of CONFISCATED COUNTRY LIQUOR will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Carnac Bunder. Samples of the Liquor can be seen on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. DEWJEE RUVJEE in the MAHOMEDAN STEAM FLOUR MILL, BABOOLA TANK, CEASED from the 25th September last, and since that time the said Mill has been conducted solely by the Undersigned.

RAHIMTOOLA VEERJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 1st November 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GAHAGAN begs to inform the Public that the BUSINESS carried on by him under the name of GEO. GAHAGAN & Co. shall from THIS DATE be carried on under his name only and requests all communications to be addressed:—

GEO. GAHAGAN,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

1st November 1876.

FOR SALE.

HOLMAN'S PATENT PUMPS.

4" Double Brass Barrells..... Rs. 325
5" " " " ..... " 450

Each with 24 feet of Suction Hose, Strainer, Delivery Hose Couplings, Copper Nozzle, and Jet.

TANGYE BROTHERS' TRIPOD PUMPS.

4½" Bore with 18 feet Suction Hose and Strainer.. Rs. 75
6" " 15 " " " " 100

FIRE ENGINES WITH COPPER TANKS.

One by Shand and Mason, second hand.
One by Merryweather and Sons, second hand.
Prices on application. Apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN,
Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st November 1876.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

WINDSOR and NEWTON'S BEST WATER COLOUR and MOIST COLOUR BOXES, of various sizes and Prices.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FRENCH NOVELS, of the best Authors, a large Stock now on hand.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY, Plain and Mourning, a Fresh Stock now on hand.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

20, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

SHEPPTON MALLET PALE ALE, bottled by Leonard Cox & Co., at Rs. 4½ per dozen Quarts.

Also,

Best DEVONSHIRE CYDER, by Ward & Son, at Rs. 5½ per dozen Quarts.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, one CHRONOMETER by Forthouse and French.
One BAROMETER.
One COURSE INDICATOR by Lilley and Son.
One SEXTANT by Crichton.
One OPERA GLASS.
One WEATHER GLASS.
One PIANO by J. Broadwood and Sons. Apply to

COWASJEE JEMSETJEE,
No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

DELHI CAMP.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

A 14 ft. sq. HILL TENT, with Bath Rooms attached on both sides and a BEECHOBA 10 ft. sq. All in very fair order, for the moderate sum of Rs. 200. Apply to

Captain ECHALAZ,
31st October. Marine Battalion.

REDUCED PRICES.

*JUST PUBLISHED.*

TREACHER and COMPANY'S *Revised Price List* of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, and BEER. Copies on application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

LOUIS FRANK,
PICTURE FRAME MAKER, CARVER AND GILDER, AND GENERAL DECORATOR.

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|---|---|---|
| Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete | Rs. | 90 0 |
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| White Marsella Vest | | 8 8 |

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|---|---|---|
| Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England | Rs. | 36 to 43 0 |
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Holland Sac Coat | | 9 0 |
| Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable | | 20 0 |
| Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25 | | 0 |
| Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat | | 15 0 |
| Do. Single Breasted | | 13 0 |
| Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18 | | 0 |
| Do. Single Breasted | | 13 0 |
| Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers | | 27 8 |
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Light Overcoats | Rs. | 20 to 35 0 |
| Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge | | 23 to 35 0 |
| Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from | | 40 to 50 0 |
| Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers | | 35 to 45 0 |
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| Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney | | 30 to 35 0 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers | | 35 0 |
| White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached | | 8 8 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match | Rs. | 30 to 40 0 |
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair | | 5 0 |
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat | | 30 0 |
| Do. Trowsers | | 23 0 |
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| Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat | | 27 0 |
| Trowsers | | 21 0 |
| Breeches | | 21 0 |
| White Doe Racing Breeches | | 27 4 |
| White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat | | 20 0 |
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| Do. Breeches | | 14 0 |
| Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough | | 18 0 |

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Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
*Always pretty, always fashionable.*
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
*Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.*
Oak and

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 31st Oct. 1876.

Although the political telegrams received this morning advsie no definite settlement of the Turkish Question, there can be no doubt that they are of a more peaceful character, and the general tenor of yesterday's commercial telegrams show that a strong belief exists in a favourable result from the negotiations now pending. Consols yesterday advanced from 95½ to 95¾; French Rentes from 105 to 105½; Wheat is 1s. per quarter lower, and Cotton is higher—all decided indications of returning confidence.

The Liverpool Cotton Market evinces an improving tendency. The sales yesterday reached 16,000 bales, and spot quotations show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, Mid. Orleans, Fair Coconada and G. F. Tinnivelly. The Manchester Piece Goods Market so far is only reported steady, but with a settlement of the Eastern Question, prices of goods would probably follow any upward movement in the raw staple.

New York telegrams of Saturday's date quote an advance of ¼ cent in Mid. Uplands both for immediate and January shipment, the respective prices being 11¼ and 11 9/16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

| | 1876. | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday's Receipts ..... | 28,000 | 20,000 | 19,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept ..... | 840,500 | 758,000 | 672,000 |

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is steady at previous prices. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, and Seeds are also quoted at Saturday's rates.

A withdrawal of £344,000 from the Bank of England is reported, destination unknown.

Bar Silver has receded from 53⅝d. to 53½ per oz., and according to private reports there are buyers at the decline.

No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of interest and discount, but the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have advanced their minimums 1 per cent. all round. This does not appear, however, to have had any effect on Sterling Exchange as the afternoon telegrams report the market weak, the effect of which has been to increase the downward tendency here. In the morning business opened at about yesterday's closing quotations, but during the day with some little demand for Bank Paper, and no Private Bills offering, rates gave way fully 1/16d. per rupee. We now quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | .....1s. 8¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Do 6 months' sight | ...1s. 8 9/16d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 | ,, .....1s. 8 17/32d. | ,, |
| Documents 3 | ,, .....1s. 8 9/16d. | ,, |

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and quotations are nominally unaltered, say, par for demand and 99 1/16 for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is unchanged in value, but a few buyers of small amounts have come out at our quotations. Fours, Rs. 99½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¾; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102¾.

The Share Market to day has been firm with a fair business doing, but there is no change in prices except for Spinning and Weaving shares, which are again Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher all round.

Cotton is very firm owing to the home advices, but on the Green there has not been much doing, an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy asked by dealers stopping business. In full-pressed Cotton, however, there has been more doing than for some time back, about 2,000 bales Dholleras having changed hands on the basis of Rs. 159 to Rs. 160 for Fair, Rs. 172 to Rs. 173 for Good Fair and Rs. 180 for Fully Good Fair.

Seeds are unchanged in position, business being still greatly restricted by the adulteration being carried on amongst sellers. Linseed ready we quote at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6 10¾, April-May delivery Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

Freights are very firm owing to the absence of ready steamer tonnage, and £-2 5 for Liverpool has been done for Cotton by the Macedonia (s. s.) to arrive. By sail there is nothing doing as yet.

Piece Goods are firmer, and a fair business is passing both from first hands and the bazaar at slightly better rates. At the close, sellers are less anxious to go owing to the backward tendency of Exchange coupled with firmer accounts from Manchester.

Coals are steady with a fair enquiry to arrive at current rates.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Banks. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value per p. sh. | Pa up. | Last Divi-dend. | Cash. Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p. ct | 103 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 740 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 710 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 640 |
| Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. & Chiua | 80,000 | 250 | all | 8 do. | 300 |
| Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 40,000 | 125 | all | 8 do. | 335 |
| Chartered Bank of India and China ..... | 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 do. | 175 |
| National Bank of India. | 37,220 | 250 | 125 | 6 do. | 106 |
| Oriental Bank..... | 60,000 | 250 | all | 11 do. | 500 |

### EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

*(From Daily News, City Article.* Oct, 2.)

The following letter from Mr. Crawford shows practically how great has been the extension of the exports from India of those articles on which the duty has been abolished, and is certainly a fair plea for the abrogation of that on rice and one or two commodities the value of which is low. It would some years since have been considered utopian to state that India could send us wheat to the extent of nearly two millions sterling per annum, and yet such is now actually the case. The influence of such shipments cannot be overrated, and their value both in the exporting and importing country is in reality much greater than that represented by the monetary consideration:

*To the Editor of the "Daily News."*

Sir,—I wish, with your permission, to illustrate from information which happens at this moment to be at my command, the argument so very well put in a leading article in your issue of Saturday last, that "the present movement (in the silver markets of the world, and its effects upon exchange between this country and India) would be neutralised to some extent were the exports of India to England to increase to a considerable extent." I wish also to confirm from recent experiences the opinion you express that "looking to the actual course of trade from India during the last few years, there is not a little to encourage one in the review, for though its exports to England were not, indeed, so valuable as they have been, there is no reason to anticipate that they may not grow, and far exceed the present limit, under the influence of modest taxation and tranquility." In the case of cotton I am afraid we cannot look forward to any continuous increase in the quantity supplied by India for European consumption so long as the price of cotton is subordinate, as it must be to the predominant production of the American States. Indeed, it can hardly be expected that India will be able to maintain her export of cotton at the average of recent years in face of an annual production in America, which assumes now the gigantic proportions of between seven and five millions of bales. In this state of things it is fortunate that other agricultural industries are in course of development in India, under circumstances which bid fair—not only to fill any void that may occur in the quantity, and what is more important in the value of the cotton exports, but largely to increase also the present limits of the exportable products of her soil. I refer to two commodities—or rather classes of commodities—grain and oil seeds in particular. The trade of India with other countries in these commodities is of comparatively recent origin. It may be said to have taken its date from the time of the Crimean war, when the supplies of wheat and linseed from the southern provinces of Russia were necessarily much interfered with. The want of complete records in an uniform shape makes it difficult to compile an exact account of the quantities of these commodities shipped from the Indian ports, but I have before me an accurate statement in detail of the exports of wheat, linseed, and other oil seeds, from Calcutta, for some years past, and sufficient information with regard to the other principal ports to show that there has been a prodigious extension of the trade during the official years 1875 and 1876.

The exports of seeds and of wheat (exclusive of Bombay, where wheat is stated in the returns under the general head of "grain" until the beginning of the present year) from all the ports of India were:

| | Seeds. | Wheat. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1872-73 ..... | 136,319 Tons ..... | 13,134 Tons. |
| 1873-74 ..... | 203,705 ,, ..... | 50,494 ,, |
| 1874-75 ..... | 280,500 ,, ..... | 39,581 ,, |
| 1875-76 ..... | 482 670 ,, ..... | 83,936 ,, |
| 1876-77*..... | 254,124 ,, ..... | 107,050 ,, |

* Four months, to 31st July, estimated.

These results are very striking, and afford abundant proof of the capacity of India to increase her productions. In the year 1875 76 482,670 tons of seeds of the aggregate value, at 100 rs. per ton, of 4,022,050l. at the exchange of 1s. 8d., were shipped from her ports; and of wheat, no including the shipments from Bombay, 83,936 tons, of the value, at 80 rs. per ton, of 559,174l.; whilst the quantity shipped already, since the 1st April in the current official year, is still more remarkable. Of seeds, 2,117,700l.; and of wheat, 713,067l. in four months. I find no difficulty in explaining the great movement of 1875-76. It may be assigned to the combined operation of the more causes than one. It is due, in the first place, to the repeal by Lord Northbrook's Government of the export duties on grain and seeds, under the Act 16 of 1875, so much called in the question on other grounds. These duties were—On grain 3 annas per maund, equal at 1s 8d. per rupee to 1s. 10½d. per quarter of 496lb.; on linseed, 3 per cent. on a valuation of 5rs. per cwt. equal at 1s. 8d. per rupee to 11 1-3d. per quarter of 480lb.; on other seeds, 3 per cent. on the differing valuations, representing, at 1s. 8d., rates varying from 10 1-2d. to 1s. 7½d. per their respective quarters of differing weights. It is due, in the second place, to the wise policy of two railway companies, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula, in reducing their rates of carriage from the principal marts of the interior to the shipping ports, and thus enabling merchants to avail themselves of the repeal of the export duties which it would not have been in their power to do if the previously existing ordinary rates had been maintained. Thus the East Indian Railway charge ·187 decimal of a pie per maund per mile, equal, at 1s. 8d. the rupee, to 6s. 3½d for conveying a quarter of wheat from Cawnpore to Calcutta, 684 miles; and ·702 decimal of a pie per maund per mile, equal to 2s. 11d., for conveying a quarter of linseed from Patna to Calcutta, 333 miles. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company charge, in like manner, ·203 decimal of a pie per maund per mile, equal to 7s. 2½d. per quarter for wheat from Jubbulpore to Bombay, 646 miles; and 4s. 7½d. per quarter for linseed, from Nagpore to Bombay, 520 miles. I give Sir A. Cotton the full benefit of the water communication by the River Indus, and the canals on the Coromandel coast, which have led to and sustained the exports from Kurrachee and the northern ports. It is due, in the third place, to the depreciation of the rupee. The prices of commodities in India have not risen, as might have been expected, under the ordinary operation of economical laws; and the merchant being able to draw his bills on this country, from India, or to remit his money to India from this country, on terms of great advantage, has contented himself with a lower selling price for his merchandise, bought in a silver currency. The difference on this account may be put down as 10 per cent. at the least since the beginning of the present year. It is due, lastly to the great facilities afforded by the establishment of the telegraph, and the opening of the Suez Canal, and in some measure also to the fact that tonnage, both of steam and sailing vessels, has not been wanting in the Indian ports, and that freights therefore have not been high. Your readers, who may have had the patience to follow me thus far, will form their own conclusions upon the facts thus presented for their consideration. These facts appear to me to justify the opinion that a great step has been already made in the direction of enabling the people of India to remedy, in some degree, the effects of the change in the value of silver upon her commercial interests. The guaranteed railways have done their utmost, and not without success, to extend the beneficial effects of the partial abolition of the duties upon exports. It is for the Government of the country to do the rest—to abolish the few remaining export duties at once, especially the duty upon rice, looking as they may do, I am sure, for compensation to the advantage they will gain from the stimulating impetus such a measure will give to the increasing value of the agricultural produce of the country. The whole subject is full of interest, and might be pursued still further: but I have written enough for the occasion, at all events for the present.—Your obedient servant,

R. W. Crawford.

### THE FUTURE PRICE OF WHEAT.

*(Economist,* Sept. 30.)

There has been a very general expectation in the corn market that the price of wheat during the harvest season now commenced can hardly remain at the low level of the last two years. The rise may not for some time be very considerable, but a moderate rise has been counted upon. The circumstances are certainly different from those of the two harvest seasons preceding the present one; and if a higher level of price than what has really been maintained since seemed probable a year ago, there is still more reason now to expect such a higher level to be reached and maintained. But will the usual production of the world, which has proved so large during the past season as to keep down the price in England in spite of a deficient harvest there, and a deficiency in some important harvests abroad, again prove so large as still to keep down the price when those deficiencies are somewhat greater?

The question, as thus stated, is obviously of some novelty. Before the Free-trade period there could never have been any question of the effect of a deficient harvest in England, especially when there were two deficient harvests in succession, and one or both were in combination with a deficient harvest in France. In such circumstances a great rise in wheat became inevitable. Even since the Free-trade period, until a few years ago, though the extreme prices of the ante Free-trade period have been prevented, a most important factor in the price of wheat has always been the home harvest, a deficiency there always necessitating a large importation, and that at a high level of price. But after the experience of last year, this result from a deficient harvest in England can no longer be considered inevitable. The supplies from abroad have proved so large in a bad year at home that our own deficiency has been more than made good, and the price has continued comparatively low. The reason obviously is our increasing dependence on the foreigner for ordinary consumption. The wheat area and wheat production of England have not increased for many years, while the population has been steadily increasing. At a certain point this must make it likely that foreign supplies become more important than our own in a question of the price of wheat, and that point seems to have been reached. We can no longer be sure that a good harvest at home will almost certainly give us cheap wheat, or a bad harvest dear wheat; but we must extend our view to other countries far more than was formerly necessary, while we must also recognise, of course, that the question has become more difficult of solution. We have now to take into account the consumption and production of many countries, as to which the data are more difficult to obtain than those for one country only, though, fortunately, the question has not the intense interest it formerly had, because the greater magnitude of the wheat area, and the extent of the ordinary surplus, seem effectually to shut out great extremes of price.

At first sight the appearances certainly are that the ordinary impression of the market must be right. The harvest of 1875 was deficient not only in England, but very generally among the countries from which our supplies are drawn, and as the price in the harvest season did not rise as anticipated, it is reasonable to suppose that what must have operated was the great excess of supply from the extraordinary harvest of 1874. But this supply must have been enough upon, andnow we are face to face with harves accounts which are generally of a gloomier description than those of last year. First of all our home harvest, which is still important as supplying from a third to a half of our consumption, is affected by a farther reduction of the wheat area as compared with 1875. The acreage under wheat in 1876, according to the agricultural returns, was 2,994,958, and this is a reduction of 347,523, acres, or 10·4 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and of 635,342 acres, or 17½ per cent, as compared with 1874. Even with a reduction of the same quality and abundance, so great a reduction of area would have a considerable effect on the total yield. But, in addition, the yield is manifestly unsatisfactory. The crop is in good condition, and the quality excellent, but the effects of the bad seed time of last autumn have remained, and the quantity is defective. Possibly the complaints of farmers may be exaggerated, as they often are on such points, but there seems no reason to doubt that the crop is below an average. And when we go abroad we have similar reports. The French crop, which is so important to us, is perhaps over an average; but while this may prevent France competing with us in foreign markets, there is no likelihood of a surplus from that country to make good our own deficiency. Notwithstanding the great harvest of 1874, the cheapness which ensued was in no way aided by France exporting largely to England, as often happened in former years of dearness and it may be doubted perhaps whether among other changes the ability of France to have a surplus for export even in very good years is not passing away. If France should be able to spare anything in a year like the present the effect may be very important in checking a great rise of price. And from most of the continental countries, including Russia, the accounts are not favourable. According to the reports at the International Corn Market in Windsor Square of last month, there is a deficiency of about 20 per cent. in the crops of the consuming countries of Europe, excepting Bavaria, Saxony, and France, which are credited with a good average; but, with only one exception, the producing countries, or regions from which our supplies are drawn, are all deficient, some of them greatly deficient. The following is the list:—

| Name of country. | Percentage less than an average. | Percentage over an average. |
|---|---|---|
| Austro-Hungarian Empire... | 2 | ... |
| S. Russia ..... | ... | ... |
| Central Russia ..... | ... | ... |
| Russian Poland..... | ... | ... |
| North Russia..... | 70 | ... |
| Roumania ..... | 25 | ... |
| Switzerland ..... | 10 | ... |
| Sweden ..... | 15 | ... |
| Norway ..... | 15 | ... |
| Denmark ..... | 15 | ... |
| The Netherlands ..... | 25 | ... |

Better than a good average.

The most satisfactory feature in the list is the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Empire is credited with nearly an average harvest, and the most important parts of Russia with "better than a good average;" but there is evidently no excessive surplus with which to make good the probable inability of other districts to send us very much.

Turning to America, from which we have received the most important supplies in recent years, the accounts are also rather unfavourable, the yield in the Western States and Canada appearing especially below last year. South America has a smaller surplus seems also confirmed by the slight failing-off of shipments as compared with last year. *Per contra* there is again a good harvest in California, and the great importance of the California crop, after the experience of the last two years, need not be pointed out.

Such are the reports as to the harvest, and they no doubt justify the disposition of the markets towards a rise, though we confess to having doubts whether disappointment may not be again experienced. The fact of France not being a competitor with us is especially important, while the districts of Europe, from which a good average is reported, are among those which are the most essential in this question. Even if other European districts are deficient, an average harvest in Southern and Central Russia should go far to compensate the deficiency. As regards America, again, it is impossible to overlook the newly-acquired importance of the Californian region, the surplus from which has contributed so much in recent years to make America together the most important country of supply. Shipments to this country generally may be less at the present moment as compared with this time last year; but this may well be, because shipments were stimulated then by a momentarily advanced price, and not because foreign countries have not as much to send all through the season as they had a year ago. The ability of foreign countries to send large supplies even in average years seems, in fact, so great that we should hesitate about anticipating a great rise in price unless there happened to be less than an average harvest in *all* the great countries of supply. This is plainly not the case now, and we are consequently doubtful whether the present level of price will be exceeded during the harvest season. In no case does it appear likely that there can be any great rise, unless on the eve of next harvest, if a deficiency should then be threatened.

Of course, the prospect of another year of cheap food is, on the whole, a favourable one in an economic view. This cheapness has undoubtedly contributed to the absence of great distress among the working classes during the prolonged depression of trade which we are now passing through. The stagnation has never been exceeded, but still there is no increase of pauperism. That this continued cheapness must also, with other things, be preparing the way for a great revival in trade is equally certain. On the other side, however, it may be admitted that a stimulus would probably be given to many trades, which would make a conspicuous interruption to the present stagnation, by a rise in wheat. The agricultural interest throughout the world has been suffering for two or three years, and this suffering reacts on our exports to many distant countries. A rise in price would benefit that interest, and probably prove to some extent its own export trade. Provided there is no extreme and prolonged rise, a change in the direction of high prices might have some advantages for business generally.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Gilbert Thomson, 1,064 tons, Captain T. O. Watson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

The barque Nerenpar, 392 tons, Captain J. Souter, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

The s. s. Zebbino, 727 tons, Captain T. Dewdney, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Havre, via the Suez Canal, with general cargo.

Messrs. R. Rubattino Co's. s. s. Batavia, 1,392 tons, Captain L. Crocco, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's., s. s. Malwa, 1,775 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, general cargo, and 2,135½ chests opium.

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Malwa (s)..... | Tomlin ..... | China, &c |
| | Zebbino (s)..... | Dewdney ..... | Havre & Liverpool. |
| | Pehlwan (s)..... | Ellis ..... | Coast and Goa. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Batavia, Crocco, to Gen a, &c.
Ship Gilbert Thomson, Watson, to Calcutta,
Barque Nenphar, Souter, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Koima, to Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Calcutta, P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship St Enoch, to Hull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 31.

For Marseilles.

Batavia s—17 boxes gold and silver coins, The French Bank; 110 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Batavia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

For Trieste.

Juno s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Oriana—9,398 packages linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Adria s—440 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, Jankidass Foolchund; 300 bales cotton, Noopchund Nowtungroy.

For Hongkong.

Malwa s—1 box silver coins, Yuthing Chong and Co: 8 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia; 7 chests opium, Coondunmull Surowjee; 8 chests opium, Hurnaron Mannckram; 49 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 32 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Malwa s—35 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... | 29·838 |
| Temperature of the Air..... | 81·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer..... | 73·7 |
| Dew Point..... | 70·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·710 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)..... | 88·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)... | 75·0 |
| General Direction of wind.....N, NE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours ..... | 250 |

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 30.

Even. Sub Lieut, Bengal 65th Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Lucknow

Wemyss, Capt, Bengal 41st Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow.

Kettlewell Major, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

Wakefield, Major, Bombay 83rd Regt, from leave, from Matheran.

Hunt, Lieut Col, Bombay 5th N. Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

October 31.

Slaughter, Surg, Bombay A M D, to appear before a Medl Board, from Poona.

Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—October 30.

Forbes, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

October 31.

Hunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave, to Deesa.

Hayes, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Deesa.

Grant, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Dharee (Kattywar)

Thunder, Lieut, Bombay 2/7th Fusiliers, on duty, to Deolalee.

Grant, Major, Bombay R A, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Wakefield, Major, Bombay 83rd Regt, from leave, to Baroda.

Stock, Capt, Bombay Station Staff Officer, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*(Gazette of India,* October 28.)

Telegraph Department.

Mr M Fleischer, an Assistant of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th Aug 1876.

Mr B DeG Naylor, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd Oct 1876.

Revenue Survey Department.

Mr Alfred Collimore Wilson Lemarchand, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted leave of absence for twenty days, from the 26th Oct to the 14th Nov 1876, inclusive, under Supplement F, Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Thomas Anderson, Assistant Surveyor, 4th grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G O, Mily Dept, No 734, dated 9th Sept 1864.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Mr J B N Heannessey, M A, F R S, Depy Supt, 1st grade, is granted medical leave of absence for ten days on return from furlough to enable him to join his appointment.

Hyderabad Residency.

Capt R Bullock, Offig Depy Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted eleven days' privilege leave in extension of the leave for two months sanctioned in Notification in Residency Orders No 74, dated 18th Aug 1876.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

The following Barrack Sergeants are temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle, Mily Works:—

Sergts T Axe and H Cahill, from 5th Circle, Mily Works.

Sergts W Warren and C Ingram, from 2nd Circle, Mily Works.

Privilege leave for forty days is granted to Maj D C Walker, R E, Ex Engr, Dinapore Div, Mily Works, from 25th Sept to 3rd Nov 1876, in lieu of leave for one month granted in this Office Notification No 2737 of 18th Sept 1876.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 89, dated the 16th Aug 1876, Mr J Southon, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, reported his departure for Poona on the 21st instant.

With reference to Gr Mr Genl's Circular No 79, dated the 9th ultimo, Sergt J Walter, Overseer, attached to the 1st Allahabad Div, Mily Works, reported his departure for Bombay on the 21st inst, en route to England.

With reference to this Office Notification No 50, dated the 13th instant, Mr J McCarthy Supervisor, joined the Allahabad Special Div on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

Capt F F Cadiem, R E, Executive Engr, entered on the morning of the 7th current from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 14 of 12th July last, and received over charge of the Horsegong Mily Works, from Lt M Langharne, R E, Asst Engr, on the afternoon of that date.

Consulting Engineer's Office—Guaranteed Railways.

Maj A LeMesurier, RE, assumed charge of the Office of Dep'y Consulting Engr for Railways in Sind from Lt H S F Haynes, RE, on the afternoon of the 9th Oct 1876.

Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. H. C. Mann, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Div, and will join the former on the afternoon of 7th Oct 1876, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the same day.

Mr A Spratt, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the the Jhelum to the Ravi Divi. He left the former on the forenoon of 11th Oct 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 12th idem.

Mr T Brady, Supervisor, 1st grade, Jhelum Div, returned to duty from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 113, dated 30th Sept 1876, on the forenoon of 10th Oct 1876.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 128, dated 5th Aug 1876, transferring Sub-Conductor M Johnstone, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, from the Punjab Northern State Railway to Indus Valley State Railway. This subordinate ceased to belong to this Railway from the afternoon of the 15th Oct 1876.

Mr H T Geoghegan, Ex Engr 1st grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of 16th Oct 1876, from one month's privilege leave, granted to him by Notification No 108, dated 30th Sept 1876, and took over charge of Soan Div from Maj Faber, R E, Ex Engr, on the forenoon of that date.

Mr H F Storey, Ex Engr. 1st grade, returned to duty from the sixty-one days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 108, dated 2nd Sept 1876, on the forenoon of 19th Oct 1876, and took over charge of the Chenab Div from Mr M S Doley, Ex Engr, on the forenoon of that date.

Mr J H L Fatterson, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, was attached to the Genl Store Magazine, Lahore, from 22nd Sept to 16th Oct 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr F Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Chenab and Jhelum Store Depots, is allowed thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th Oct 1876.

Mr J H K Cunliffe, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, took over charge of the Chenab and Jhelum Store Depots from Mr. Cunliffe on the afternoon of 16th Oct 1876.

Mr J B Fenwick, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Soan Div, is transferred to the Peshawur Survey Div, which Div he joined on the afternoon of the 16th Oct 1876.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 144, dated 15th Sept 1876, posting Lt R Jennings, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to this Railway, this Officer reported his arrival on the forenoon of 16th Oct current until the arrival of Capt T Shepherd, 4th Fus. Bde Coy, or until further orders.

Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr J Tait, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in Govt of India Notification No 207, dated 3rd May 1876, and Director of State Railway's Notification No 4, dated March 1876, on the forenoon of this date at Moultan, and his posted to the Moultan Dist.

Mr J Lewis, Accountant, 4th grade, has been granted by the Examiner of Accounts one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th inst.

Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr E J Moore, Ex Engr, 4th grade, reported his arrival at Agra on return from the leave granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No 60, dated 28th March 1876, on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

### PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Punjab Government Gazette,* October 26.)

Home Department.

Surgn Maj J E T Aitchison, having been recalled to duty on the 17th July 1876 from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 2339, dated 31st Aug 1876, was permitted, under Rule 2 of Sec 22 of the Civil Leave Code, to avail himself of the unexpired portion of such leave with effect from the 30th Sept 1876.

The privilege leave of absence granted to the Rev B Sharp, Chaplain of Sabathu, in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 3295, dated 7th Oct 1876, is extended by one month.

The Rev H Borbrough, Chaplain of Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 9th Oct 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail of himself of the same.

Mr W Pitcaithly, Ex ra Asst Comr, Umballa, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 14th Oct 1876, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjaub Govt Gazette" order No 3146, dated 11th Sept 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Maj E L Ommaney, Depy Comr, Peshawar, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave with effect from the 1st Dec 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G No 1052, dated 13th Oct 1876.

Mr T H Homan, Extra Asst Comr, Dera Ismail Khan, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 23rd Oct 1876, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 2735, dated 11th Aug 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Mr G M Ogilvie, late Offg Depy Comr, Ludhiana, is reappointed Judicial Asst, Umballa, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th Oct 1876.

Capt H J Lawrence, Offg Judicial Asst, Umballa, reverted to his substantive appointment of Asst Comr in charge of the Sub-Div of Ropar, in the Umballa district, on being relieved by Mr G M Ogilvie.

Mr J C Brown, As t Comr, Amritsar, late in temporary charge of the Sub-Div of Ropr in the Umballa Dist, will remain attached to the Umballa district, until further orders.

Hony Surgn J A Coop r, Civil Surgn of Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st Oct 1876.

The services of the Rev W F Rowland, Chaplain of Roorkee, who was appointed by Punjab Govt Gazette Notification No. 3308, dated 9th Oct 1876, to officiate as Chaplain of Subathu, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt N W Provinces, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Police Department.

Mr E O H Tronson, Dist Supt of Police, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave for one month from the 15th inst, or such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr G St B Browne, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Rohtak, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Hissar, from such date as he may be relieved of his present charge by Mr Sydney Smith.

Mr L N Broome, Asst Dist Supt of Police, will, on being relieved of the appointment of Offg Dist Supt of Police, Gujranwala, do duty as Asst Dist Supt of Police at Umballa until the 26th Nov, when he will proceed on special duty to Delhi as previously ordered.

In continuation of Punjab Govt Order No. 90 of 22nd Sept, Mr H Beck, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Jhelum, is appointed to do special duty at Delhi during the Imperial Assemblage, and will join on the 6th Dec next.

Mr L N Broome, A st Dist Supt of Police, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 4th; grade, at Jhelum, during Mr Beck's absence, or until further orders.

Mr Broome's appointment to special duty at Delhi is cancelled.

Mr H Beck, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Jhelum, will be attached to the 3rd Division on occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Military Department.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dera Gh zi Khan Station Order dated 3rd Oct 1876, appointing Capt E A Money, 4th Punjab Cay, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, from 1st Oct current until the arrival of Capt T Shepherd, 4th Fus. Bde Cay, or until further orders.

Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)—Regtl Order, dated 7th Oct 1876, directing Capt A G Hammond to perform the duties of Offg 2n Squadn Officer, in addition to those of Wing Officer, from the date of departure of Capt A J Nicholson on furlough, and until further orders.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12, RAMPART ROW.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

Birth.

OWENS—October 24th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of John Alx. Owens, Postal Department, of a son.

Marriage.

POTT—BOYLE—October 26th, at All Saints' Church, Mussoorie, N. W. P., by the Rev. Doctor W. D. Cowley, Chaplain, Lieut. General D. Pott, C.B., of B. S. C., to Anna Frances, second daughter of the late A. Boyle, Esq., Dublin.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Xmas Gift.—You are wrong in the spelling of the abbreviation of Christmas. The rule is X, or Xt., is the abbreviation of the word Christ; but the *t* is dropped in Xmas, or Xmas, Christmas; the same rule applies in Xn., with the exception for the sake of euphony of Xtian., for Christian. The abbreviation is not obsolete though not often used now.

Amy B——ks.—If your husband was breaking the rules of the Tramway Company by smoking in the front seat of a car, it should not matter to him whether he was asked to desist by a native or a European. We are sorry that he is so unreasonable as to bully you for what is his own fault and not yours. However, "Amy B——ks," husbands are often peculiar beings, and we hope that yours will yet be worthy of you.

W. Sowerby (Broach).—We have closed the Schrottky correspondence, which has now become a nuisance, every public purpose having been served long ago by the letters published by Messrs Blaney, Fretwell, and Beattie. The only thing new in your present communication is that you have a high opinion of Mr. Schrottky as a practical chemist. In that respect you and Mr. Schrottky agree, and the public is welcome to know this important fact; but this is as much as we can do in giving your Schrottky-*cum*-Bapty-*cum*-Blaney-*cum*-sulphuric acid views publicity.

A Bombay Portuguese.—If we were to print your letter about Dr. Da Cunha's disparaging remarks about "Bombay Portuguese," we should open upon ourselves an appalling flood of the controversial abuse which always seems to lie handy to that particular portion of our community. No; the risk is too great; we cannot publish your letter; so you had better challenge Dr. Da Cunha to meet you on some quiet spot on the Goa coast, and if you could get Father Hauser to act as your second it would add to the piquancy of the affair. How should we dare to publish your long letter, of which the following sentence is a sample?—"Dr. Da Cunha may be likened to the jackdaw of the fable, who borrowing the feathers of a peacock and donning them on makes his appearance among the the latter species, and does not find its mistake until it receives a severe thrashing from the peacocks and forced to go back to its own tribe." If we published the whole of your communication the number of thrashing peacocks that would come to the front would be enormous.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1876.

The question of the rates charged by the G. I. P. Railway for the carriage of merchandise has been very vigorously discussed for years past, and the merchants have with good reason complained that no adequate reductions have been made. Mr. LeMesurier comes in for a good share of the censures heaped on the Railway Company for sticking so persistently to their adverse rates. In reference to the remarks about Mr. LeMesurier made by us yesterday, that gentleman has sent us the following letter:—

My dear Sir,—Abuse me as much as you like, but please quote me correctly.

On October 11 I wrote that "I have been informed that merchants have repeatedly stated that they are enabled to export wheat at a profit."

Your leader of this day makes me say that I had been informed that "merchants had stated that they were unable to export wheat at a profit," and much of the pith of the article hinges on this misquotation.—Yours, &c.

Henry P. LeMesurier.

Mr. LeMesurier has been too hasty in forming his opinion, for the word misprinted "unable" is in the manuscript of yesterday's article written "enable," the final *d* having been left out in the hurry of

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

ALLAHABAD, 31ST OCT.

The Railway is repaired and train communication resumed where the accident occurred.

## SIR WILLIAM MUIR.

Sir William Muir stops one day at Jubbulpore. He arrives in Bombay on Thursday.

## LAHORE NEWS.

LAHORE, 30TH OCT.

At a meeting of Mahomedans of both sects yesterday Rs. 3,100 were subscribed in aid of the Turkish wounded.

The Nawab of Tonk is again under the displeasure of the local Government for intriguing against local officers to subvert their authority in the administration of the police which, owing to the Nawab's mismanagement, has been transferred to the British officers. All other administrations continue under the Nawab's direct control.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, 30TH OCT.

The Speech of the Emperor William at the opening of Parliament to-day was very pacific.

## THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, 30TH OCT.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened to-day.

## ROUTE OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, 30TH OCT.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the seat of war confirms the victory of the Turks at Djnnis on the 26th ultimo. The Servians were completely routed and had their army divided.

## PANIC AT BELGRADE.

The crisis reported at Belgrade has resulted in a perfect panic. Prince Milan has again gone to the front.

## THE *TIMES* ON THE DELHI DURBAR.

The *Times* in an article this morning states that the fear of any wasteful outlay on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage is entirely unfounded, the total sum required being a fourth less than the amount originally mentioned. Government will not pay the expenses of the Chiefs attending the Durbar.

## SERIOUS ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 31ST OCT.

The official *Gazette* of to-day makes the announcement that General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to definitely demand of the Porte the acceptance within forty-eight hours of the six weeks armistice and suspension of hostilities, failing which diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off and the Ambassador will leave Constantinople.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, 30TH OCT.

The British India s. s. Java, bound from Kurrachee to London, *via* Red Sea ports, Suez Port Said, and Algiers, left Lisbon to-day.

ADEN, 31ST OCT.

The British India s. s. Assyria sailed from here yesterday, homeward bound.

LONDON, 30TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¾.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ....105¼.

Bar Silver..... 53¾.

The sum of £344,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—31ST OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.W. thermometer 87, barometer 29·83.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 3 thermometer 83, barometer 29·91.

MANGALORE, 10-36 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E. S.E. thermometer 86, barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S.W. moderate, thermometer 89.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, when the annual report of the Committee (published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday) was submitted and adopted, and officers were appointed for the ensuing year. At the request of Mr. Meilli (Messrs. Volkart Brothers) it was decided that the Committee of the Chamber should consider the question of the removal of the Cotton Green to Masagon, with a view to bringing a proposal for preventing such total removal before the Chamber at a general meeting. Mr. Meilli and Mr. W. Lang both expressed their willingness to sign an agreement engaging not to go to Mazagon to purchase cotton, wherever the native cotton merchants might store their goods. Some discussion took place regarding abuses, in the Customs Department, especially in respect of the frequent changes in the holders of the offices of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and also regarding the unfavourable influence upon trade of the transit dues levied upon goods in up-country towns, and the excessive transit charges made by the G. I. P. Railway.

WE hear there is great doubt as to the young Nizam proceeding to the Delhi *durra* Durbar although the *Pioneer* has thundered it forth that *he will be present*. That he will go remains to be verified.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s s. s. Batavia, which will sail to day for Genoa, &c., will take out seventeen boxes gold and silver coins, valued at Rs. 95,200, for Marseilles, despatched by the French Bank.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, which sailed yesterday, with China mails, took out five boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 15,288, for Hongkong; one box silver coins, valued at Rs. 6,000, for Penang; and six boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 26,800, for Singapore. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 48,088.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WRIGHT, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent Troops, who proceeded to England on furlough, arrived by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin on the 25th instant and proceeded to Bolarum the following day to assume command from Brigadier-General (Colonel) Francis Loch who was his *locum tenens*.

THERE is a great complaint of want of water at Secunderabad, a potof water selling for dubs or 5 pies, and a puckal load of water Rs. 3. The authorities, though rather late, have commenced deepening the wells. Rice is selling at 6 seers per Halli Sicca Rupee. The total quantity of rainfall from the beginning of the year up to date is about 16 inches, or half the usual quantity.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab for the week ending Oct. 3rd were 20,947 against 17,520 in the previous week. One hundred and ninety-four deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 230 in the previous week. In the 48 large municipal towns 2,266 deaths were registered, 1,127 being male and 1,139 female, giving a death-rate of 97 per mille of population; 1,285 births were registered, 665 being male and 620 female, giving a birth-rate of 55 per mille of population.

ACCORDING to the *Bharat Shangskarak*, an unpleasant scandal is being talked about in Assam, in which a Mr. Akin, a planter, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his estate is situated, are likely to come to grief; the former for seducing a girl from the protection of her father, a native Christian, living in the compound of an American missionary; and the latter for refusing to take up the complaint against Mr. Akin. The *Bharat Shangskarak* says that the case has come under the notice of Colonel Keating, and is now before the Judicial Commissioner of Assam.

THE Superintendent of Kapurthala is at present, we read in a Punjab paper, engaged in touring it through the outlying districts of the State. He has visited the Bunga Ilaka, and is now at Phagwara. He travels about in considerable State with Dewans, elephants, troops of horse, and all the rest of the tag rag and bobtail that constitutes the following of an Indian Prince, or his *locum tenens*. *Quantum mutatus ab illo*. How different this from an Assistant, or even a Deputy Commissioner's cold weather tour. A traveller, who has lately passed through on his return from Dhurmsala, describes the camp which he passed on his way down, as an imposing sight.

WE hear from a correspondent that a newspaper, called *The Christian Advocate*, under the care of the Methodist Society, has been published at Secunderabad. In the opening leader, the editor says:—"We humbly rely upon Divine assistance" to meet the "attached responsibility satisfactorily," and concludes by saying that he is "confident of receiving support and achieving success." We all hope so. Then the writer goes on to say that it will "be our aim to be governed by the requirements of the law of love," and states that "no individual connected with the origination of *The Christian Advocate* derives, or *expects to derive*, any pecuniary benefit whatever therefrom." In the first number of the *Christian Advocate* the writer gives notice to all contributors that his "editorial sanctum has already been provided with a capacious waste-paper basket, and that a pair of scissors lies suggestively near the editorial elbow!" Awful!! It behoves all kind contributors to look alive, and be cautious, or else they will be like the disappointed lovers!!

*Indian Public Opinion* very correctly fancies that the following account of a case would puzzle even Lord Lytton. A man was brought into one of our civil stations a short time back, accused of having caused the death of his cousin. He was walking out feebly one day to look at his fields, leaning on a stick, for he had had the fever very badly and was very weak, when his *rakha* (watcher) said to him, "you complain that I allow people to cut and carry away your grass, but how am I to prevent your own people from doing it," pointing to a cousin of his master's, who was cutting some grass just then. The owner of the field tottered up to his cousin, who was deaf and had been suffering for some time from a hacking cough, and gave him a slight push. The spectators, knowing that both men were near death's door, were not surprised to see both fall down. But after a little while they found that one man was dead. When the case was gone into, the medical opinion was that both men had been suffering from the very worst form of spleen disease, and that the man who inflicted the blow was not capable of inflicting grievous hurt; and that if he had attempted to strike a blow he would have ruptured his own spleen in the effort.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* sends that paper the following statements which the *Statesman* not unjustly calls "a very heavy scandal," and which Lord Lytton will probably redress when he knows what is done in his name:—"His Excellency is now travelling through the Hill States bordering the Sutlej, and as he has a large party with him, his camp occupies the time and labour, at each stage, of some hundreds of coolies, all of whom are pressed (*begar*) into the service whether they like it or not, and receive payment only at the rate of two to four annas for three days' attendance at the Viceregal camp. Furthermore, each man has to bring his own food for the three days, or go without. Yet this is not all. There are so many Government native officials through whose hands the money for the payment of the coolies has to pass, that those coolies who only see a fractional portion of their two or four annas, feel thankful for the small mercy, and are off to their homes without complaint, fearing that they may be sat upon hereafter, if they demand their full two or four annas. I know one district that has had to supply 200 coolies, another 100 coolies, a third 100 coolies, a fourth 50 coolies (total 450) nearly for 'one stage.' Three hundred of those coolies had to come from their homes, two stages, about twenty-four miles, to the place where their services are required. They carry the luggage of the Viceregal party for half (six) or whole (twelve miles) stage as the case may be, and they are paid two or four annas for their labour; they then have to return to their homes, two stages. Now, a non-official travelling the same distance and making use of the same coolies has to pay ten, or twelve annas for each! Who is the Aryan's friend? And let it be remembered that the process now mentioned goes on for hundreds of miles, all along the Viceroy's route. No wonder the zemindars dislike the visit of Government officials, and only pray for the non-official to come amongst them for the purpose of being fleeced. None of this is oppression. No, Sir; it is only the non-official European who does that sort of thing. It's true, Sir. Ask H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his party, Mr. Gladstone, or any other well-informed man on a subject they know nothing about—I mean India—whether they do not believe so."

THE *Friend of India* publishes the following remarks about the Survey Department:—"A few months ago Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald wrote two articles for the *Friend of India* in which he exposed the maladministration that afflicts the Survey Department, and brought also a charge of a somewhat different kind, which seems to have given deep offence, against the head of that Department. Some of the most valuable matter in the *Manuel of Surveying* published in the names of Colonels Thuillier and Smyth was the work of an able native, Baboo Radhanath Sikhdar. In former editions this fact had been frankly acknowledged, but in the new edition his name and services were completely ignored. This, of course, is a simple fact, about which the public can make up its mind as to whether it was creditable to the head of a great department, and to the Government whom he represents, or something very much the reverse. As to the charges of maladministration, it appears to us that ample evidence has already been brought before the public to support them fully. Now we admit that it is a pity that the only way of exposing such a state of matters, should be the way that Colonel Macdonald chose; in England great departmental abuses would inevitably see the light in Parliament; in India they never would see the light were it not for the Press, and, in the circumstances, it is an act of patriotism in an official to communicate his knowledge to the public through the Press. The present case proves that such a service is one that brings serious results to the man who renders it. Colonel Macdonald has been suspended for three months and reduced four steps in the department. We need hardly remark that this is a serious penalty, and, while some will justify it, by saying that it is subversive of all discipline that a servant of Government should be allowed publicly to attack his superior in office, there will, we think, be a very general conviction that a public service has been rendered in the only way in which it was possible to render it, and that the man who did it for us has been tyrannically punished. The distressing thing is that the public conviction has here no machinery by means of which it can make itself felt by the Government. If such a case were to happen in England, we should at once see a member of Parliament asking for information as to the circumstances which had led to the suspension and degradation of an able servant of the country, and the public would either be satisfied that right was done, or would see the wrong which had been done redressed. In India there will be no redress till we find an army of martyrs like the gentleman who suffers for the public good in the case under notice."

## DHARWAR DISTRICT.

THE following official correspondence has been sent us:—

From E. P. ROBERTSON, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to W. Lee-Warner, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.

Dharwar, 25th October 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the weather report for the week ending 21st instant.

2. It will be perceived that there has been some rain in the district. The appearance from Dharwar, and here we have a most extended view, was that heavy rain was general in the east and south-east. I, however, regret exceedingly to state that, though rain has fallen, it has been most partial, doing good in a few villages but doing little general good except in the Dharwar taluka, where the benefit has been more general over the village to the north-east and east of Dharwar.

3. In the villages of Dharwar and in other villages of the district where rain has fallen the people are doing their best to get the late crops put down, but except in the few places where the rain has been heavy, I do not anticipate that these late crops will come to much.

4. I regret exceedingly to say that everything has a worse aspect than last week, and that there is now a certain prospect of very great and extended distress.—I have, &c.

E. P. ROBERTSON, Collector.

## RITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following extract from a lecture by the Rev. Aubrey C. Price, B. A., Vicar of St. James, Clapham, delivered at St. James's Hall, London, in connection with the British Church Association, may be read with interest, and prove a warning voice to the various orders of the clergy at the present period. There is no doubt that Romanising Ritualism was the cause of the schism at St. Peter's, Mazagon, and it behoves, therefore, all glorying in the name of Protestants, to resist the encroachings of this baneful enemy:—"Protestants of England, beware how you trifle with this Romanizing Ritualism. There is poison, there is death in it. Beware how you introduce its books into your houses; above all, beware how you permit any over whom you have authority, to attend its services. In other lands than our own favoured land there grows a tree which is called the Judas Tree. Early in the spring it may be seen with its full, red glowing flowers of bright crimson. It blooms before the leaves appear, and answers well when transplanted into yards and pleasure-grounds. It has two peculiarities, however. Its brilliant beauty attracts many flies and insects about it, particularly the humble bee. But, alas! it allures them to destroy. It is a deceitful opiate and a deadly poison; and the poor insects, flies and bees, that come there, as they think, to suck nectar and to gather honey, fall down and die after fluttering a little while among its crimson blossoms. Its other peculiarity is, that, though it promises so well, it never bears any fruit. So it is with all these Ritualistic Services; the music, the processions, the gorgeous vestments, all attract the young and the unwary. But Christ is not preached, and Christ is not truly worshipped. The false priest, not the one great High Priest, is the central figure in all this display; and the result is that the poor souls are allured to their destruction. They are fed with poison, not with the bread of life; they are lulled into carnal security by deadly opiates, and in too many cases, are ruined for ever. * * * * * * * * *

To the Laymen of England I would say,—This Romanizing Ritualism especially concerns you. It invades your rights; it would rob you of your liberties. At the meeting of the English Church Union in January of last year (1868) when a resolution was passed deprecating the admission of the laity into the councils of the 'Church,' the Rev. Luke Rivington is reported to have said that it was one of the noblest prerogatives of their clergy to listen and obey! Now, I maintain that this is utterly opposed to the spirit of the Reformation. It was this idea, that by the Church is meant the *clergy* alone, that, according to my conviction, constituted the first and fundamental apostacy. From this abominable sacerdotal tyranny the Reformation set us free. Laymen of England, you have more part in the Church than the *clergy* have. You have more right to speak in her councils than the clergy have. Up, and claim your rights; up, and defend your liberties; and say to this Priest party, '*we will never be your slaves!*'

"To the *ministers* of the Church of England I would say,—Yours is a high and an honourable position—the highest and the most honourable to which any man can be called. Keep your proper position as *ministers* and your people will honour you, love you, and gladly support you, but if you attempt to lord it over God's heritage, and above all, if you dare to arrogate to yourselves the prerogatives of Christ, and to come between the souls of the people and their God, you will justly forfeit their esteem; you will make it their bounden duty to oppose you; and you cannot complain if, as they arise in their righteous indignation and sternly warn you off from the holy ground which their Bibles teach them to keep sacred to Jesus alone, they say to you, in the words of Moses to the Korahites of old,—'Seemeth it but a small thing unto you that God has separated you from the congregation, to bring you near to himself to do the service of the tabernacle of the Lord, and stand before the congregation to minister unto them, *and seek ye the priesthood also?*'

"To the Bishops of the Church of England I would say,—We look to you to do your duty. You have bound yourselves by solemn oaths to be 'ready with all faithful diligence to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's word!' The people of England are waiting to see whether you will act up to these your oaths or not. They do not ask you to do impossibilities; they do not ask you to hold the scales of justice with an unseen hand; they do not ask you to act unfairly towards any party, but they do expect, that having, not once or twice, but again and again, expressed your deliberate opinion that Romanizing Ritualism is an evil, and is opposed to the spirit of the Reformed Church, you will act vigorously against it. They are getting tired of a '*vox et præterea nihil*'; they desire action, and if you refuse to act, they will act for you, and will tell you plainly that you will have no right to complain, if they then ask, with no bated breath, but plainly and unequivocally, 'What is the use of Bishops?' God forbid that it should ever come to this!"

October 30. OBSTA PRINCIPIIS.

## A SINGULAR ATTACK ON THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave your indulgence for space for this letter in your valuable columns in order to save the public from being misguided by the defence of the Thakore of Palitana, made in your columns of the 23rd instant, by a mercenary calling himself an "Impartial Observer."

The "Impartial Observer" commences his letter by stating that "one Runchor, a native of Palitana, is a begging Brahmin." How far this statement of your "Impartial Observe" is true, is for the public to consider as I am a man leading a life of middle state. I have estates in Palitana, both moveable and immoveable, valuing about Rs. 2,650. I bear credit among merchants at an interest of six per sent. per annum. I had also account with the Thakore Saheb of Palitana at the same rate of interest.

Further he says I have a spite against the Thakore Saheb of Palitana because my brother was punished by the Thakore Saheb for committing breach of trust of a large sum of money. It is widely known that I and my brother were not on terms. If my brother was punished by the Thakore Saheb, your "Impartial Observer" would oblige me by informing me through your columns when my brother was punished? and in what Court of Justice he was tried? what sort of punishment he was made to undergo? whether hanged, transported, or, if imprisoned, for a term of how many years?

Further, the "Impartial Observer" says:—"This Brahmin is put up by some of the Thakore Saheb's enemies." I must flatly say that none of the Thakore Saheb's enemies instigates me. What I do I do of my own accord in order to relieve the poor be-zoolmed subjects of Palitana from the yoke of oppression of this Thakore. I have defrayed all the charges of publishing and printing the Gujeratee as well as English pamphlets in respect of oppression of this Thakore out of my own money gained by the sweat of my own brow.

Further, the "Impartial Observer" says, "none of the aggrieved party mentioned in my pamphlet is complainant." Not only have the aggrieved parties complained but they have gone so far as to bring the dead bodies to the Assistant Political Agent, who having no power to interfere with the case against this Thakore, as he is a second class native prince, could do nothing.

Conclusively I call upon your "Impartial Observer" if the accusations brought against the Thakore in my pamphlet be vague and false, why does he not advise the Thakore to come forward and bring an action of defamation against me in the Bombay Courts as I am a British subject by right.

RUNCHOD JAISHUNKER.

Bombay, 30th Oct.

## A SMOKER'S PLEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe the Tramway Company have enforced a new rule to the effect that "passengers wishing to smoke are requested to occupy the rear seats of the cars." Now, as I am a daily passenger by the tram and always enjoy a cigar, I would ask if the back seats are not available, where are people to seat themselves if they wish to smoke?

Should the Company insist upon the enforcement of this rule, I would suggest, they should reserve three or four of the hinder seats in the cars for smokers, as nearly every European going to or coming from office likes indulging in a weed, enjoying it thoroughly after the day's work is over.

The matter is trifling, I admit, is obnoxious in the extreme to persons, but a good cigar cannot be, except perhaps to our long-hatted friends, commonly known as fireworshippers.

I would draw the attention of the Tramway authorities to the fact that the rule prohibiting passengers from placing their feet on the seats appears to have completely died a natural death, as day after day I notice natives breaking through the rule and have very seldom observed either conductor or inspector remonstrating with the offenders.

I trust you will allow this a space in your paper to enable me to show the grievance of a SMOKER.

Byculla, 30th Oct.

# INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## BARODA, 27TH OCT.

THE dowager Ranee of Kholapore, Khasebai, the eldest daughter of the late Maharaja Gunputrao, of Baroda, came here to see her relatives and has remained amongst them for the last four months. I remember that this lady was once Gunputrao's pride and delight; hence the nickname of Khassirao was given her till her nuptials with the late Raja of Kholapore. The dowry given her by her father was unequalled in the annals of the Baroda royal marriages. She left Baroda for her place of adoption the day before yesterday in the evening. She has visited Baroda after an absence of thirteen years, when she met with a sad bereavement, her only son dying from small-pox.

The children's tea *fete* at Mr. and Mrs. Elliott's last week was quite a success.

The sports of yesterday evening in the camp deserve chronicling in your journal, for the programme was throughout amusing. First came the hurdle races for the natives. About a dozen competitors came on the scene. There were six hurdles to clear, and almost all the hurdles were brought down by the clumsy runners.

The Europeans came next for the hurdles, when they were very nimble in jumping. Sergeant Ryan, of the 83rd, took the 1st prize in hurdles, sack and back to back races. The leap frog and bolster matches produced endless laughter. The Lancers went through good exercise at the assault-at-arms of sword and lance. But the swordman soon divested the lance of his antagonist.

The Gaekwar leaves Baroda for Delhi on the 7th December and there is a rumour about that the Gaekwar and Jumnabai on their return journey will visit several sacred Hindoo shrines and places of note. There will also be an alms-giving on a grand scale.

The building of a public garden is in contemplation, and the site chosen for it is immediately after passing the stone bridge over the Vishwamitree river on the right hand side of which are a few fields. This ground will be brought into requisition.

## BHOSAWUL, 29TH OCT.

THE camp of Colonel R. S. Sellon, R. E., the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division, has been here at present. He left for the Sowda talooka on Wednesday last, in order to inspect the relief work which is now being carried out there. He is accompanied by Major A. T. Mander, R. E., the Executive Engineer of Khandeish, and his assistant, Lieutenant S. E. Hickson, R. E. Colonel Sellon, I am informed, intends opening some more relief works in that talooka shortly. Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C. S., C. S. I., the Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Northern Division, is now in the Nassick district, and he will arrive at this station next week.

It is, I hear, officially announced that Mr. G. F. Swarbrick, the Locomotive Superintendent, proceeds to Bombay on the 1st proximo, to take up the place of Mr. Samuel Jackson, who will go to England on leave of absence for six months. Mr. G. T. Ferguson from Jubbulpore succeeds Mr. Swarbrick. Mr. J. M. Collister, the District Resident Engineer of Bhosawul, also intends proceeding home for one year in November next. Mr. J. Ramseden, who accompanies Mr. Wilson Bell, the Chief Engineer, to India, and expected here on the 15th proximo, is spoken of as a successor to Mr. Collister. We will have to lose kind-hearted and amiable officers of the Railway Company in Messrs. Swarbrick and Collister from Bhosawul.

The railway guard of the Khundwa District, referred to in my last letter, has been tried here by Mr. H. Woodward, the Railway Magistrate, on the 23rd instant. He having been found guilty of the charge brought against him, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default to one month's imprisonment, under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. He paid the fine and obtained his release. The European constable of the Railway Police at Nundwa has, I am told, been suspended from his duties by the orders of Mr. J. M. Birrill, the District Superintendent of Police, Nimar, pending further enquiry which is being made by that officer into an alleged case of cheating preferred against him lately by a passenger.

It is reported that a bullock has been run over and killed on the 20th instant by a down goods train between the Mukapore and Nandoora stations on the Nagpore Branch Line. The owner of the animal, a villager, is said to have narrowly escaped while securing his bullock at the time. No damage was done to the rolling stock. A Mussalman gatemen of that place is, I hear, to be prosecuted under the Railway Act for his negligence in the matter.

Our Railway Magistrate and the Collector of this division is now on circuit. He holds his court in a tent pitched on the Wurrungaum road. The Inspector of the Railway Police, North Eastern Line, Bhosawul, has gone on leave to Broach on emergent private affairs. He has given over charge of his office to Mr. Noor Khan, the Portuguese community of this station have, I am informed, resolved not to pay the monthly subscriptions towards the expenses of their chapel unless the Rev. Father J. A. DeAlmeida, the Roman Catholic chaplain, has removed a family man who is now living in one of the rooms of the chapel. I trust this will attract the attention of the Rev. Father Almeida.

To-day was the weekly market-day and the rate of the grains sold per rupee was as follows:—Rice, 8 seers; wheat, 16 seers; bajree, 16 seers; jowari, 18 seers; and dall, 15 seers. The Divisional Collector, accompanied by the Mamlutdar, the Foujdar and the Jaghirdar of Bhosawul, visited the bazaar this morning in order to ascertain the real price of the staple food sold in this Division.

It is a little warm during the day and cool at night. In fact, the weather is very pleasant here at present.

## NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTEE, 29TH OCT.

MY "Notes" on the general topics of the Berars have caused a little sensation in certain quarters. How I did chuckle in my sleeves to find an innocent man accused of being the writer of the "Berar Notes!" I am of opinion that it is high time the *Gazette* had a scribe of its own in this province. What does it matter to anyone who "writes to the papers" so long as facts alone are chronicled? But Berarees dread a correspondent as they do a viper! I shall leave them alone and proceed with my budget.

There is now no gainsaying the fact that Colonel Millet, Inspector General of Police H. A. D., will retire about the end of the present year. He will leave us much to our regret. *On dit*, that Captain Lane, District Superintendent of Police, will in all probability succeed Colonel Millet as I. G. of P. Should the report true, it will gladden the hearts of all District Superintendents below the 1st grade, as each grade will get a step up the ladder.

I find that the Resident at Hyderabad has been pleased to appoint an attaché on Rs. 200 per mensem to the Commissioner and Official Commissioner H. A. D., in the persons of Messrs. Bheema Rao and Eduljee Bomanjee Dastoor. The latter is the son of a late Assistant Commissioner; this is looked upon as a very judicious step of Sir Richard Meade's. These two native gentlemen will be trained to do everything and when a vacancy occurs in the Commission they will obtain it at once.

Should nothing intervene, Colonel Nembhard, the Commissioner H.A.D., will be present at the great Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Instructions have been received by the Commissioner to send to the Resident at Hyderabad the names of respectable natives who reside in the Berars, no doubt with a view of inviting them to the Imperial Durbar.

A subscription party was given by the Akola subordinates about ten days ago. Dancing was kept up with great anxiety existed at Akola owing to the announcement in the English papers of the demise of Mr. T. Hamilton. It was feared that the Executive Engineer of this Division was meant. The last overland mail, however, has dispelled all anxiety, as Mr. T. Talbot Hamilton has been "permitted to return to duty," his leave expiring about the middle of next month. It is reported that Mr. Dobbs, Executive Engineer at Bassein, intends proceeding on furlough to Europe shortly.

While at Akola, I was informed that the Judicial Commissioner held his Session Court at Ellichpore for the trial of two murderers. A Mahomedan young man having taken the life of his nephew, a lad of about 7 years old, for his ornaments, valued about Rs. 20. The body of the youth was found in a well. The murderer admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to *transportation for life*. The other murderer, a Gond by caste, received the same punishment for killing his wife near the Chikalda hill.

At this time of the year it is unusual for the heat to be oppressive during the day and we should now be looking forward to woollen articles of clothing. At nights it is very agreeable, cool and pleasant. The station may be pronounced healthy; local complaints as usual this time of the year prevail to a slight degree. The Commissioner is laid up, and the Rev. Mr. Haden, who was ailing, has gone on a few days' leave to Bombay to recruit his health.

Information has reached us from Booldana (West Berar) that Mr. Joshi, the Local Fund Engineer, goes to Ellichpore in the room of a Mr. Beck, who exchanges. Mr. Joshi is a Poona Brahmin, and well up in his work. Major Bushby, the Deputy Commissioner, Booldana District, has cancelled his three months' privilege leave.

Might I invite attention to the unsightly state of the hedges, forming the compound of certain bungalows in this camp. There is an order that all hedges should be properly kept up and nicely trimmed. By so doing the camp would certainly have a far better appearance than it has at present.

That detestable imposition, the municipal tax, I am given to understand, is being carried out in the Woon district. This tax was to have been enforced last year, but owing to the vague order, it remained a dead letter till last month, when it was made plain that Europeans and natives are to pay the tax. Now, in the name of all that is wonderful, how can we be compelled to pay the tax? There is no Municipality in this town, nor do we derive any benefit from that august body, and yet we must pay one per cent. on our three months' salary annually! This is justice with a vengeance. It would stand to reason if we benefitted by the Corporation; but alas! "we don't get a ha'porth," as Paddy says, from them. I am informed that the Commissioner and the Deputies have written very strongly against the obnoxious tax, and urge that all European towns should be exempted where the Municipality does not exist.

Mr. Luxmeespatee Naidoo, a Madrasee, barrister-at-law, has received special permission from the British Residency to practice in the Courts of the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner. Litigation in the Berars is slack at present. A "big case" is unheard of here, and I think Mr. Luxmeespatee will find the litigation field in Berar not very remunerative. However, a trial will cost nothing. The barrister delivered several lectures on law both at Akola and this city; the subject, it is said, appreciated the discourses.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale, the comedians, have arrived in this station, and will perform here shortly. They complain that the Ellichpore folks are rather tight handed with their money. One night's performance was given and only a few attended; the proceeds only amounted to about Rs. 30, scarcely paying for their living at Ellichpore.

Our Commissioner is not slow to take up the cause of his subordinates, if it deserves justice. It is a well-known fact that the head clerks of the six Deputy Commissioners' offices have multifarious duties to perform owing to their being the head district offices. "All work and no pay makes jack a dull boy," consequently the Commissioner has strongly recommended to the Resident the necessity of sub-dividing the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry, *i. e.*, judicial branch of the district to be supervised by the second clerk, thereby relieving the head clerk. This is a move in the right direction. The existing system of causing all the documents of the district—the area of each on an average of 2,944 square miles—to pass through the hands of the head clerk is far too severe and only tends to accumulate important papers which fall into "arrears."

In my "Notes" of the 11th instant I laid before your readers the statistics of the three State Railways in the Nizam's dominions to the 5th August. I am now placed in possession of the receipts and expenditure of the three State Railways for the half year ending December 1875. The receipts for the above period on the Nizam's Railway were Rs. 2,86,867, and the expenditure Rs. 2,60,006, showing a loss of Rs. 3,139. Khangaum Railway receipts show Rs. 2,561, and the expenditure Rs. 3,097, loss Rs. 536. Oomrawuttee Railway receipts are Rs. 16,268, and the disbursements Rs. 18,629, exhibiting a loss of Rs. 2,361. On the last two Railways the goods realised the largest sum of Rs. 2,366 and Rs. 12,421, the coaching Rs. 182 and Rs. 3,766 respectively. Not so with the Nizam's Railway, the "coaching" receipts of which were Rs. 1,54,606 and goods Rs. 1,01,580.

I learn from Hingolee that two companies of the 4th Infantry H. C. will form the escort of the Nizam's deputation to Delhi. Parades and drill seem to be the order of the day at that station, as it is expected the Brigadier General H. C. will visit the contingent troops earlier than anticipated.

The cotton crops are in a thriving condition; the other grain crops need rain.

Cart-loads of merchandise are being exported from the city here to the Bhyrum Fair, somewhere on the other side of Ellichpore. This fair continues for about 10 days; thousands congregate, people from within a circuit of 200 miles attending this the greatest annual fair in the Berars.

# BOMBAY.

A LECTURE ON THE NATIVE PRESS.—A correspondent informs us that a lecture on the native press will shortly be delivered in Bombay in connection with the Bombay Branch of the East India Association by a Parsee editor of a Gujeratee weekly.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND, DECCAN AND KHANDEISH.—We have been asked by Mr. Morarjee Goculdass to state that gentlemen who have not paid their subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund should either send the money to him or pay it into the Agra Bank, Limited, as already a large quantity of grain has been despatched to the famine districts, which must be paid for.

DISESTABLISHMENT.—A correspondent writes:—"As the clergy are proverbially slow in introducing reforms where pecuniary matters are concerned, I would suggest that Government give notice to the several bishops that all incidental allowances for public worship will be with drawn after twelve months from the date of such notification. The treasury will then sustain the expense of bishops and chaplains only.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Arthur Barrett, the Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, who returned to Bombay from England a few days ago, took charge of his office on Monday last. Mr. Oliver, who acted for Mr. Barrett during his absence has gone to Kurrachee to take charge of his former appointment of head master, Kurrachee High School.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN BOY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a woman, named Sukeens, was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for assaulting a European boy, named Frederick Nicholson, on Saturday night last, at Colabs, by throwing a stone at him which struck the boy on the left temple. The prisoner, it appears, was creating a disturbance with her companions on the road at Colaba annoying the residents about that locality. She was asked by complainant's brother to make less noise, and on being requested to do so a second time, she picked up a stone and threw it at him, and the stone struck the complainant who was standing close by his brother at the time.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted yesterday at the instance of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Ibram Cutohally, quaryman, working his bullocks in Mazagon road, both animals suffering from ulcers on their necks, fined Rs. 4.—Tukaram Amrotee, water-cart driver, working his bullock on the Victoria road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, fined Rs. 2.—Kristna Malle, cartman, working his bullock in Parell road, the animal having a sore neck, fined Rs. 2.—Ganno Dondy, quarryman, working his bullock in Parell road, the animal having a sore neck, fined Rs. 2.—Vishnoo Daddy, cartman, working his bullocks in Clare road, both animals suffering from ulcers on their necks, fined Rs. 3.—Dwarka Numkoo, cartman, working his bullock in Dockyard road, the animal having a large ulcer on the neck, fined Rs. 2.—Nuthea Janajee, a cart-driver, was charged with working his bullock while lame with a sore foot. He was fined Rs. 3.

THE ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the bill-collector in the employ of the Agra Bank, named Sumboo Narayen, was brought up on remand and charged with cheating and also with using Government stamps with a knowledge that the said stamps had been once used before, with intent to cause loss to Government. Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) appeared on behalf of the manager of the Agra Bank for the prosecution, and Mr. Balkrishna Wassodow for the defence. The information laid against the prisoner by Mr. W. S. D. Blackhall, the manager of the Agra Bank, was read and interpreted in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, and the prisoner was identified by the informant as the party alluded to in his information. Here Mr. Fletcher applied to His Worship for an adjournment in order to consult the Government solicitor, Mr. R. V. Hearn, who is at present absent from Bombay, that he might conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. Balkrishna then applied to His Worship to hold his client to bail on substantial security which the Magistrate declined to do at this stage of the proceedings. Mr. Balkrishna thereupon further urged on behalf of the prisoner that he was in the service of the bank for the last 28 years and had discharged his duties most faithfully, and that that portion of the information in which it is stated that prisoner was away from his duties for several days was incorrect, which he was prepared to prove. The prisoner was doing his duty at the Bank when the information was laid against him. Mr. Fletcher said since the filing of the information it had been ascertained that the prisoner was not away from his duties as mentioned in the information. The prisoner did come to the bank at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, but Mr. Fletcher thought the longer he had been employed the greater reason there is on his committing such a breach of faith to be dealt with most rigorously, and also intimated to His Worship that the extent of the affixing of old stamps has not been as yet ascertained. Under these circumstances His Worship declined to admit the prisoner to bail, remarking that the bank would never have taken proceedings against a man who had, as it is said, so long and faithfully served them without a sufficient cause. The case was then adjourned to the 7th instant, for further hearing.

A CROW IN PEACOCK'S FEATHERS.—Last Thursday a case was heard before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, in which a woman, under the assumed Parsee female name of Goolbai, charged one Furdoonjee Rustomjee with assault. From the language in which the prosecutrix was giving her evidence, the Magistrate suspected her of not being a Parsee woman, and consequently asked her if she was a Parsee Persian woman. She answered she was a Bombay Parsee woman, and in reply to a question from the Magistrate further said that her parents had died long ago. The Magistrate said he very much doubted her being a Parsee woman, and asked her

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, when there were present:—Dr. T. Blaney in the chair; the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Colonel Hancock, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Mathew, Shantaram Narayan, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, and Dosabhoy Framjee.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE FEES.

Mr. Pedder asked sanction to the contracts entered into by him for the collection of markets and slaughter house fees during the ensuing year. The particulars of the sales have been already reported by us. The sanction was given.

NEW WATER MAINS.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a contract with Messrs. Cowasjee Sorabjee Bhedwar and Dadabhoy Bomonjee for laying the new water main to Mazagon.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement:—3-33 square yards from Naghoo Porbajee at 31 Camatee poora Centre road and 8th Camateepoora Street at Rs. 5 per yard.

ADVANCE AGAINST THE WATER WORKS LOAN.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 662-8-0, charges on account of the Tulsi Water Works, as an advance against the new Water Works Loan.

CLEARING OUT OF A WELL

The following order by Dr. Weir, Health Officer, dated 24th October 1876, for the cleaning out of a well at Kharra Tank Street, was read:—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice the dirty condition of the well at Khara Tank Street, belonging to Moroba Narayen. A letter, however, was written to the owner to have it cleaned, and as he has not thoroughly cleaned it, I have to request the favour of our obtaining the sanction of the Town Council to its cleaning out under section 224 of the Municipal Act.—I have, &c.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1877. T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

The order received the sanction of the Council.

SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION.

The Commissioner asked sanction to the settlement by arbitration of Jehangir Bejonjee's claim on account of the land at the junction of Dhunjee Dongria Street and Moohadevi Tank road, taken from him for street improvement. The sanction was accorded. At Mr. Pedder's recommendation, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, who had kindly consented to act, was appointed arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation.

ALLEGED ACCUSATION AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The secretary read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, dated 26th October 1876:—

To the Secretary Town Council, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to Resolution of the Town Council, dated 23rd September, No. 1105, I beg to state for the information of the Council that I have made a very careful enquiry into the matter, and have without any hesitation come to the conclusion that there is no foundation whatever for the supposition that an improper alteration of a sanctioned plan was made in the Executive Engineer's Office. There is not the slightest ground for suspicion as to the conduct of Mr. Hewson, the Superintendent of Buildings, in this matter.

I think that the affair originally arose from a mis-apprehension, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, the solicitors of Messrs. Hurivulubdas Callandas, write to me that their clients brought no charge against the Building Department or any individual member of that Department. What they did was to bring to my notice certain facts which required investigation and explanation.

A very full explanation has been given to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and I trust that their clients are satisfied.

All the papers are at the disposal of any member of the Town Council who may wish to read them.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th Oct. 1876.

The letter was recorded.

COMPLAINT ABOUT THE RENT OF A STALL.

A petition was read from Sumsoodin wullud Kootboodin Shroff, complaining that the rent of a stall in the Null Bazar, occupied by him, has been raised to Rs. 200 per annum, and requesting that the amount of increased rent so charged by the Municipal Commissioner be refunded to him.

Mr. Shantaram—Either we can refer him or this petition to the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Nanabhoy—I would say that the Council approve of the course taken by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Pedder said the stall was the first on the right hand side of the door.

Dr. Cook—He has no claim to hold it in perpetuity?

Mr. Pedder—None whatever.

The Council resolved to inform the applicant that they cannot interfere with the Commissioner's action.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN MARKETS.

A memorandum was submitted by the Municipal Commissioner with estimates of the cost of providing new stalls in the Null Bazar Fish Markets and improvements in other markets, adding that there are no funds available for the proposed works. At the Commissioner's suggestion, it was agreed that the intended improvements should stand over for a period of six months.

PROPOSED TEMPORARY ROADWAY TO MAZAGON

The secretary read the following letter from Mr. Le Messurier, Agent G. I. P. Railway, dated 19th October 1876, informing Government that he cannot support the proposed construction of a temporary roadway to Mazagon across the G. I. P. Railway Company's property:—

Lieut. Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways.

SIR,—With reference to your No. 3757 of the 12th October and previous correspondence, I have the honour to state that with every wish to meet the views of the Municipality I cannot support the construction of the proposed temporary road as marked in red on the plan. Apart from the risk, the inconvenience to the G. I. P. Railway would be very great indeed, and we should require two sets of gates and double staff of gatekeepers to protect the road to the large sheds, and the road by the wood sidings and carriage shed; and the practicability of putting another siding if necessary for press of work which may arise at any moment would be rendered impossible.

A very large slice of land, too, is required to be given up for which no conditions are proposed.

I trust, therefore, that you will suggest that the Municipality should wait a little while longer. The real agitation is due to members of the Municipality, and they can surely go on as heretofore for a short time.—I have, &c.

H. P. LE MESSURIER, Agent.

G. I. P. Railway Company's office, Bombay Oct. 19, 1876.

Mr. Pedder expressed his regret that the road could not be made. He had seen Mr. Condor, who thought that, on the removal of the work shops, it might be convenient to construct the road. The best thing the Council could do was to let the matter stand over for a time.

Colonel Hancock remarked that great inconvenience would be felt by the inhabitants of Mazagon until the road could be constructed.

The chairman said there could be no doubt a public right had been taken away without consulting them. He dared say the G. I. P. Railway meant well enough; but he thought that sooner or later the public must get access across the Company's property. The question really hinged, however, on the *bona fides* of the G. I. P. Railway.

It was proposed by Colonel Hancock, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Rogay, and carried unanimously. That the papers be recorded with the expression of the Council's regret that the proposed road between Mazagon and the Elphinstone property cannot be immediately made; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government and the G. I. P. Railway Company, expressing the hope of the Town Council that they will provide for the opening of the new direct road at the earliest possible date.

APPLICATION FOR GAS LIGHTS.

An application was read from certain residents of 2nd Khetwady lane for gas lighting.

The Council resolved that the petitioners be informed that the available funds for lighting having already been appropriated, their petition cannot be considered at present.

WITHDRAWAL OF A TENDER.

The Commissioner read a letter from Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee, stating that since he tendered to supply to coored and other grain to the Municipality at Rs. 33 per 1,000 lbs., the price had risen to Rs. 44, and offering to supply at the rate of Rs. 38 per 1,000 lbs.

Mr. Pedder said Mr. Ruttonjee was a fool than that day, when he told him that he could not recommend the Council to raise the rate. Now the question was whether Mr. Ruttonjee should forfeit the Rs. 1,000 deposit or should be allowed to withdraw the tender without forfeiting the deposit. The contract had not yet been signed by him.

Mr. Raghunath and Mr. Shantaram thought that the deposit should be forfeited.

The chairman—That seems to be the back bone of the contract.

The Council resolved that Mr. Ruttonjee be informed that they could not agree to his request to increase the tendered rates.

The Council then proceeded with further consideration of the proposed new bye-laws.

## THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ON Saturday night an accident occurred to the mail train from Bombay to Allahabad, which was nearly being a very serious disaster. The following details have been supplied to us by an eye-witness. About five miles north of Jubbulpore, when the train was going at a rate about which there are different opinions, but probably between twenty and thirty miles an hour, the passengers in the first and second class carriages in the middle of the train felt a violent jolting, which plainly indicated that the train had left the rails, and was tearing them up and ploughing through the ground and bumping over the sleepers. The brake-van and two first class carriages in front of it at the end of the train had become detached from the train, and the consequent breaking of the communication blew the whistle on the engine, and was probably the first intimation to the driver that something was wrong. He immediately shut off steam, and the rest of the carriages were brought to a standstill after going on about two hundred yards. Had they gone two or three hundred yards further, they would have been precipitated over the bridge into the bed of a river. The carriage immediately before the brakevan had somehow or other got completely off the line, so that the brake ran into it almost broadside on, and knocked it over with such violence, that the roof was taken clean off and the occupants were rejected like cannon balls clean through the open roof and found themselves on their backs in the open air. The gentlemen and his wife and child in one compartment were all injured, but the gentleman in the other compartment came off unhurt. Had this carriage been full off passengers, as it was on the previous night, there would probably have been many serious casualties. The first class carriage about the middle of the train a lady who had just retired to rest on one of the upper sleeping berths was thrown violently down, and sustained a severe injury in the leg. The other injuries received are described in the medical statement given below. All the third class carriages being in front escaped the accident, but in the first and second class carriages behind them the state of things was more alarming. Solid tables were snapped in two, portmanteaus were flying about as in a spiritualistic seance, and besides the serious cases mentioned in the medical report, many a knock and bruise was received, of which nothing more was said. There were fortunately three medical men in the train, Dr. Murray of Rajpootana, Dr. Alex-ander Smith, Deputy Surgeon-General, going to Rawul Pindee, and D. Bennett; so that the injuries of the passengers received immediate and efficient attention. It was a bright moon light night, so that the inconvenience and confusion were less than they might have been. The accident occurred about 10 minutes past 11. The first thing done was to send off the engine to the next station to telegraph up and down to stop traffic and to get assistance from Jubbulpore. After an hour or two the station master of Jubbulpore arrived with coolies and materials to mend the line. At this stage an effort was made to discover the cause of the accident at the spot where the first indication of a carriage leaving the line were observable. The gauge showed that there was no contraction or extension of the rails to account for the wheels leaving them. The wheel mark on the sleeper was clear on one side and faint on the other. This points to the conclusion that the giving way of a wheel or axle on the left side was the cause of the accident. This, however, will probably be the subject of careful inquiry. It was evident to all observers that the line was in a very unfinished state at this point, and that it should have been gone over at slow speed. The oscillation not only here, but at other points of the line, is so great even at moderate speed as to indicate a very defective state of the line. After about six hours, during which the comfort of the injured and agitated passengers was well attended to, the forward carriages, chiefly third class, were taken on with all the passengers, and the after carriages were left behind. The gap left in the line is causing considerable interruption of the traffic. The passengers and mails reached Allahabad at 2 o'clock. Most of the baggage was left behind to be sent on later. Upon the whole, the feeling is that the accident might have been very much worse, but it was quite bad enough, and was an unfortunate introduction to India for the new arrivals of the Pekin and the Crocodile, who formed the majority of the passengers.

List of persons injured in the railway accident, 28th October 1876.

Miss Forster, daughter of Colonel Forster, Commanding H. M's 1-12th Regiment—severe contusion of the leg and nervous shock.

Quarter-master Cox, H. M's 1-12th Regiment—contusions on the head.

Mrs. Cox—contusions on the body and nervous shock.

Master Cox—contusions on the head and nervous shock.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Surgeon Major Bennett, A. M. D.—contusions of the arms and shoulder and nervous shock.

Mrs. Whitefield, Hungerford Street, Calcutta—nervous shock.

J. B. N. Hennessy, G. T. N. S.—severe contusions of the eye-brow.

General Wisemam—contusions on the chest.

The injured are doing well, and after a delay of about 6 hours they were all able to continue the journey.

ALEX SMITH, M. D.
Deputy Surgeon General, A. M. D.

29th October 1876.

—*Pioneer.*

## "TEMPTATION."

(*The World.*)

IN that short and simple prayer which for countless years has been the model of all religious exercises, and which, composed by divine intelligence, contains the infinite comprehension of all human wants, we are taught to seek for deliverance from temptation. The early saints associated the idea of temptation with a purely spiritual condition, and turned all their attention towards combating evil inspirations and unruly thoughts. In modern times the conception of temptation has been modified, and is held to apply rather to deeds and words than to thoughts and desires. Yet though it may possess a more tangible shape, temptation is as great a power as ever, and our complex civilisation has lent it even more subtle weapons. We are without the temptation of the pagan world to secure comfort and peace at the price of theological apostasy; we are not liable to be burnt or tortured for our opinions; we may shape our lives pretty much as we please, so long as they are consonant with the current notions of decency and the habits of our contemporaries; we are not born slaves, nor are we exposed to the risk of being overrun and captured by barbarians, who would force us into an estate worse than slavery.

Temptation is a purely physical manifestation; and though the cry of intellectual enlightenment has gone up from our midst, never was there a time when materialism of conduct, if not of opinion, was more rampant than the present. The majority of human minds have no high heroic ideal, but are well contented with puny pleasures, easily attained results; and such as these temptation, though it may be petty, is very real indeed. It comes in a hundred ways and shapes: in the facility for altering measures; for dealing out false weight; for slandering another man, and perhaps depriving him of his bread; for sitting still and doing nothing—almost the greatest temptation of all—while around us our fellow-creatures work and toil, or starve for lack of that influence for which we cannot find any use.

But while temptation irresistibly assails the steadiest and most honest of men, it presses even more hardly on women. It is hotly asserted and constantly believed that, guarded and sheltered in happy and cultivated homes, with no cares of importance to annoy them, and the scene of the grinding troubles of men to weigh them them down, the weaker sex ought to be entirely safe from the remotest possibility of temptation. This is a fallacy. The temptations of poor women who have to earn their living at a considerable disadvantage compared with men are too obvious; we are now more concerned with that class who, as they are raised above the sordid cares of moneygetting, are more free to indulge in the relaxations of pleasure or the satisfaction of the intellect. Unfortunately the tendency of modern society is to split up into sections, not to economise force by centralisation. Such multitudes of diverse interests flood the world that each person is apt to seek his diversion where he chooses. A man may belong to the literary coterie, to the scientific body, to the sporting-club, or to the haunts of vice. Young men, as a rule, prefer amusement to instruction. Thus science pursues its lofty aims silently and calmly, consorting with kindred spirits, while pleasure or the butterflies of fashion know of nothing better than themselves. A girl must not be a *bas bleu*, nor an adept at scientific problems, nor a good classical scholar if she would please in the 'best' society. Women do not originate, but men lead and women nimbly follow. It has pleased the stronger sex to crave luxuries which were formerly undreamt of; to require sybaritic indulgences which twenty years ago would have been despised as effeminate. Naturally a wife becomes indoctrinated with her husband's views and family, and educates her daughters in the same train of thought. As the stone, carelessly thrown into the middle of a silent lake, breaks its placidity, the troubled surface spreading itself out and widening into ever larger circles, so the example of a man, his thought, fancies, or eccentricities, influences for good or evil the moral health of a whole generation.

There has been such a demand for luxurious accompaniments to existence that fashion has become to the majority a welcome habit, and to the girls who have reached maturity in the meantime an imperative necessity. Their whole existence is one protracted act of worship of a certain kind of sensuality. To the Oriental sensuality of the Empress Eugenie, nor the unbridled license and coarseness of Christina of Sweden; yet for all that a life which, enervating and weakening healthy aspirations and powers, and removing all necessity for exertion and the discipline of the passions, must needs reduce its votaries farther and farther below the level of a good woman. While modern prudery points at the coarseness of Mrs. Behn's novels, in what way are they more immoral or more subversive of principle than the famous French novels of the period, or the notorious and not more innocuous imitations of the Ouida and Miss Broughton type, which are the ordinary reading of maidens in their teens? Women used to be laughed at for thinking life but a synonym for love; yet surely a true and constant love founded on something romantic, and susceptible of the noble and the generous feelings of the mind, was better than the passionate pleadings of unprincipled heroines, and the perpetual dwelling on their fleshly charms, the crimson of their lips, the whiteness of their limbs, and the varied and rapturous warmth of the true lover's kisses

The freedom of intercourse between the sexes, which has been triumphantly quoted by some as a proof of the innocence of English girls, is in itself a great temptation. The average young man is not particular in his talk, and so long as he finds a willing listener, will rattle on about himself and his concerns, perhaps enlarging on topics which ought to startle modest ears. The bloom of reserve is, however, pretty well brushed off the *débutante* after a couple of seasons, and with that adaptability which is the special appanage of woman she soon accustoms herself to anything. She soon learns that any effort of the brain is displeasing to men, and that vapidity and a lively interest in trifles are the qualities she is expected to cultivate. She only lives for the hour when, borne along in the arms of an admirer possibly more foolish than fond, intoxicated with the heavy perfume of the sweet scented flowers with which the ballroom is filled, the strains of music making her head whirl and her heart beat madly, she deems herself the happiest of mortals. Lights, wine, music, and dancing have not lost their potent charm since the days of Herodias' daughter. Ordinary home life has days of Herodias' daughter. Ordinary home life has its luxuries of subtle enjoyment too. The repose-inviting couches, the roseate-shaded windows, the artistic decorations, the silks and satins and beautiful chins, all tend to the satisfaction of the senses and the dreamy indulgence of dissipated thoughts. A modern house is the embodiment of Thomson's Castle of Indolence, the atmosphere is redolent of voluptuous ease. Husbands have their pursuits, and get their brain-fancies worked away by the friction of every-day life; but their wives, highly strung, nervous, unreal in their tastes, enervated in their health, sit at home shrouded in mystic darkness, indulging in that idleness which may be the preparation for things infinitely more terrible.

To say that the great proportion of women are virtuous is indeed to confer an immense meed of praise. Women have sometimes violent passions, and the life of a fashionable woman is about the most dangerous possible both for her moral and her physical health—she has absolutely nothing to do but to consume herself away in idle and morbid fancies. Natural love is quite as often taken in by the counterfeit as by the real coin. So long as it is adroitly done the heartless bully has as great a chance of succeeding as the most refined and honourable of men. When love is play, and affection has changed places with passion, temptation to women is invested with gigantic proportions. And where can they turn for anything better? Marriage, though, as Dr. Johnson calls it, 'a certain security from the reproach and solitude of antiquated virginity,' is surrounded by difficulties and hedged in with troubles. The companionship and confidence of his wife are the last things acceptable to a man of the world; with such flimsy articles as *feelings* he has nothing to do; so long as her conduct is outwardly correct, her thoughts and affections may roam and revel as they list.

It requires great effort on the part of a woman to rise superior to the follies and frailties she beholds around her; education has not fitted her for this, nor does custom sanction it. Frivolous conversation, or, at the absence of deeper or serious aims, amusement worshipped as the God of life—this is what she sees in the past, the present, and the future, while riches and happiness are inextricably connected in her mind. There is nothing fresh, natural, or sensible about the life of a fine London lady; hypocrisy, affectation, conceit, and forced enjoyment, have taken the place of refreshing mental improvement, innocent gaiety, and a regard for duty, as well as for the paramount claims of self-indulgence. Educated in the Mahometan notion that the sole use of woman is to please, lapped in luxurious indolence, and condemned to utter vacuity of mind, it is not the weaker sex that can be capable of setting an example, nor should extraordinary heroism be expected of them, rather it is far more to be wondered at that so many women are virtuous than that a very few should go astray.


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NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," and in the matter of JOHN JACKSON, late of Harbledown Lodge, near Canterbury, in the County of Kent, Esq. and, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honourable East India Company's Service, deceased, who died (leaving a Will) at Harbledown Lodge, aforesaid, on the 19th day of March 1876; and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with Exemplification of Probate of said Will annexed), to whose Property and Credits in the Bombay Presidency was GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the Seventh day of October, instant, to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, the duly constituted attorney of FRANCES ELIZABETH JACKSON (Widow of said deceased) Executrix, and ROBERT JOHN McKILLOP, Executor of the abovenamed deceased. NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS BEING CREDITORS of, or otherwise HAVING any CLAIMS UPON or AGAINST, the ESTATE of the said JOHN JACKSON, deceased, are required on or before SATURDAY, the Eleventh day of November 1876, TO SEND to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, at No 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, the PARTICULARS of such CLAIM upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of which time last aforesaid the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said FRANCES ELIZABETH JACKSON and ROBERT JOHN McKILLOP as such Executrix and Executor as aforesaid, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the said JOHN JACKSON, deceased, or HAVING PROPERTY of his in their hands, are HEREBY REQUIRED forthwith TO PAY such DEBTS, or HAND OVER such PROPERTY to the said Administrator.—Dated this 9th day of October 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 412 of 1875.

NARROINJEE SHAMJEE and HURRYPURSAD SUNTOOKRAM, Hindoo Merchants and Bankers, residing at Bhowngger, and carrying on business in Bombay under the Name and Firm of NARRONJEE HURRYPURSAD by means of their Moonim, RUNSORDASS RAMODHURDASS, in a house in Nagdavee Street, without the Fort, Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

OODHOWJEE GEEGA and LUCKMIDASS GEEGA both of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants and Brokers, residing at Pydhownee in Coppersmith Street, without the Fort, Bombay, and carrying on business together in partnership under the name of OODHOWJEE GEEGA and HENRY G. MILE, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Oodhowjee Geega, an Insolvent.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth day of November next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

All the ESTATE and INTEREST of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fasendaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House and premises standing thereon, situate at or near Pydhownee, in and fronting on the North of the Coppersmith Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhoolesh wur, containing about seventeen feet in breadth from East to West and seventy-five feet and nine inches in length from North to South, and admeasuring one-hundred and forty-three square yards, little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Radhabaye, widow of the late Narron Rumjee, on or towards the West by the public road called the Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the North partly by the house of Dadabhoy Jamasjee Jeejeebhoy and partly by the house of Vumnajee Sewlai, and on or towards the South by the public road called the Coppersmith Street, and which said premises formerly were and at present are in the occupation of the said defendants, Oodhowjee Geega and Luckhmidass Geega, Nagindass Purmanundass, Veerjee Madhowjee and others as tenants.

For further particulars, and for terms and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Attornies for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in 1st Rutherfield Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 25th day of October 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 877 of 1870.

MITHIBAI, Widow and Executrix of JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, residing in a house No. 1, Dhobie Talao, in the City of Bombay, and MEHERBAI, the widow, MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE, the son, AWABAI, the daughter of HORMUSJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, deceased, and MUNCHERJEE DHUNJEEBHOY DHONDE, the husband of the said Awabai, ARDASEER JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, CURSETBAI, widow of DOSSABHOY JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, BACHOOBAI, HEERABAI, SEEBEENBAI and GOOLBAI and JEHANGEER DOSSABHOY, the daughters and son of DOSSABHOY JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, deceased, SORABJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE and NOWROJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, all of Bombay, Parsees, the sons of the said Jehangeer Framjee, deceased, and JERBAI, wife of HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and SONABAI, widow of BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY and HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, the husband of the said Jerbai.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

LIMJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, one of the Executors of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, deceased, and NANABHOY FRAMJEE, Parsee Inhabitants, residing at Mazagon, in the City of Bombay, RUTTONBAI, widow of the late NUSSERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE, deceased, residing at No. , Girgaum Back Road, in the City of Bombay, DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA and NAVAZBAI, his wife, both of them residing at No. , Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, MEHERBAI, daughter of the late ARDASEER PESTONJEE, deceased, residing in house No. , at Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, formerly residing in house No. at the Churney Road aforesaid but now residing in China, SEEBEENBAI, daughter of MANECKBAI and KAIKHUSHROO DADABHOY, son of MANECKBAI, residing in house No. , at Mazagon, in the City of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECRETAL ORDER made in the above cause, and bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

All the ESTATE and INTEREST of the abovenamed Mithibai, widow and Executrix of the late Jehangeer Framjee, Meherbai, widow of Hormusjee Jehangeer Framjee, Muncherjee Hormusjee, Awabai, the daughter of Hormusjee Jehangeer Framjee, deceased, Muncherjee Dhondje, husband of the said Awabai, Cursetbai, widow of Dossabhoy Jehangeer Framjee, Buchoobai, Heerabai, Seereenbai and Goolbai, the daughters of Dossabhoy Jehangeer Framjee and Jehangeer Dossabhoy, Sorabjee Jehangeer Framjee, Nowrojee Jehangeer Framjee, Ardaseer Jehangeer Framjee, Jerbai, wife of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and Sonabai, widow of Bomonjee Pestonjee Framjee, her husband, Son-in-law, widow of Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Limjee Nowrojee Banajee Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Pestonjee Framjee, Nanabhoy Framjee, Navazbai, wife of Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana and the said Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, Meherbai, daughter of the late Ardaseer Pestonjee, deceased, Nowrojee Pestonjee Seereenbai daughter of Maneckbai and Kaikhushroo Dadabhoy, son of Maneckbai, or any of them and of all persons claiming through or under them or any of them in all that piece of Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at or near the Mazagon Road, in the Sub-District of Mazagon, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two square yards, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 65 and under old Survey No. 573, and under new Survey No. 3611, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, Bunderwada, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the property of Mr. David Sassoon and partly by the property of Sir Jamsejee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, C. S. I., on or towards the South by the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, partly by the road leading to the said premises hereby offered for sale, and partly by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, C. S. I., and on or towards the West by the property of Manecherjee Pestonjee Wadia and which said premises are now and have for many years past been occupied by the abovenamed Nanabhoy Framjee and by Cowasjee Pestonjee and other members of the family of the late Framjee Cowasjee, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the Acting Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD and BOEVEY, Solicitors for all the abovenamed Plaintiffs, except the Plaintiffs Jerbai and her husband, Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.—Dated this 5th day of October 1876.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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